Army Puts Back

Against Wall.

MONTH FAVORS ALLIES

Believe Enemy Is Prepared

to Defend Ground

Behind Lines.

ENTENTE ATTACKS CONTINUE

Haig Reports British Troops Now

in German Area of

Defense.

As an illustration of what ha

appened within the last thirty

days it should be said that a

Villeyoque the Germans are near

stood east of Corbic, only little

more than ten miles from that

As this glorious month of the

allied triumphal march winds up

New British Gains Made.

what is happening is contained i

battle front our troops have now en-

tered the area of the defensive sys-

tem constructed by us prior to the

The most graphic description

great allied base.

delaying combat.

Haig's night bulletin;

German March offensive.

miles southwest of Le Catelet.

Reisel Reported Captured.

"We are in contact with the enemy

on the line Vermand-St, Simon Crozat Canal."

A Universal Service staff correspon

for instance, the German extreme left. In such an attack Americans may again play a leading part.

Speech Imputed to Talaat Pasha

Causes Surprise.

TURKS' PEACE CRY

NEW FRANCO-YANK SHOVE NEAR RHEIMS SIGNIFICANT; **ECONOMIC GAIN IN DRIVES**

Means Lighter Burden

for U.S.

Surrendered Land

to France.

of an early disaster to the German

registered almost daily by the re-

cans to France, to support that army and to supply food and munitions to

already been accomplished, is only a

flict the greatest damage possible to

the coal mines which they have been

Rich Coal and Ore Fields.

Not far back of the Hindenburg line

these too, as seems probable, fall into

the hands of the allied troops in the present drive, one of the greatest

In the field.

Now the situation is rapidly changing. America is furnishing the manpower needed for the fighting forces; the submarines are gradually being conquered; France can release from

conquered; France can release from her fighting lines men to dig for coal and fron, to man war industries and to till the fields, and the tonnage that

has been supplying the necessary raw

materials will be released for

operating for their own benefit.

transport coal from

Is Waste..

Pershing's Force Evidently Every Yard of Ground Won Distributed All Along Front Line.

AIMING AT ST. QUENTIN RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Armies Converge in Three Falsity in Hun Claim That Directions on This Vital Point.

FALL OF LILLE WILL FOLLOW WILL RELEASE COAL SHIPS

here is that which reveals that there s a forward movement of French burg line, makes lighter the burden Americans, evidently in great of the United States in the war towards the Southern end of While no capital has higher hopes the Hindenburg line.

night and at a place between Conde and Rheims, where it was supposed for the past ten days that the Ger- covery of terrain from German ocmans were already prepared to fall

and Americans drove the Germans over the Marne near Dormans finds a telling victory almost daily was an indication that she had not and Possy in July, heavy German in the progress of American, British forces remained until Saturday, when and French troops. . The lines as they were attacked by the French and they envelop a town or a district

strength of the superior of the strength of the superior of the strategy of Foch.

The German high command, which made the supreme effort and sacrifice at the reckless expenditure of all-American drive at some new point.

Army officers pointed out vesterday now being sullenly executated now lever from official sources. officers pointed out yesterday there was only one new point Pershing not only had a substantial force there but rushed up

of the Pershing and French army the ultimate view of concentrating

erman army holding the section of the Hindenburg nd-The American and French

ahead against rai, having crossed the Somme in part the Canal du Nord: and in part the Canal du Nord:
Fifth—The extreme northern activities of the British and Americans in
the old Ypres sector.

show that the British are moving southeast to connect with the French and Americans pushing on

they lose the allies will be in posi- many, which it will bring nearer than tion to follow the retreat incessant- ever before.

BAKER MAY STAY

U. S. Needs Representative of High

Authority in War Council. The American army is in France Wherever the headquarters of the American army may be, there is the headquarters of the War Depart-

ment. Secretary Baker's stay in France is regarded as indefinite." This comment by a high official last night bears out the reports about the War Department when it became known that Secretary Baker was to sail for his second visit to France. On his last trip it was a furprise that he returned to the United States so early, but it was afterwards learned that he had cound over there some matters which could better be dealt with by his presence at home rather than abroad.

On this trip, the Secretary's stay On this trip, the Secretary's stay is indefinite. This is plain from namy orders that have been given in the War Department, and from the fact that 'ne United States, in the Inter-allied council and in the sonferences that must follow the forward movement of the allied roops, must be represented by a large. roops, must be represented by a inc.
uperfor official who has not the t troops

35 KILLED ON MT. VERNON AS TORPEDO HITS

U-Boat Attacks Former German Liner.

I HAM LEWIS ABOARD

Great American Transport Puts Back Into Port Under Own Power.

Thirty-five persons, principally members of the fireroom crew of the Mt. Vernon, formerly the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecile, were killed when the ship was struck by a torpedo Thursday last 200 miles off the French coast, it was announced yesterday by the Navy Department. The official announcement states that Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of lilionis, was one of the passengers. of Illionia, was one of the pass among those reported safely

Nearly Vaterland's Capacity.

The Mt. Vernon is one of the great United States and has been used as a transport. She was on her return to the United States when struck. The estimate of her carrying capacity

The news that so many of the ship's cupation are of paramount interest to high officials.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, and a talling victory almost daily and at a fourteen knot clip, which the states are indication that the Red and the states are indication that the states are indication that the Red and the states are indication that the states are indication that the states are indication that the states are indication to the state are indication. vere no casualties. hit in a vital part so far as they envelop a town or a district spell more to him than to the patriotic citizen who sees in the advance merely the demonstration of the courage and superiority of the

fice at the reckless expenditure of for her evident dash away from the lives to gain the territory which is submarine. There is nothing, hownow being sullenly evacuated, now ever, from official sources to show puts forward the false claim that the reconquered territory, and that lying just beyond the present Gerrescue and drove off the enemy. It man line, is so withered by the substantial force there but rushed up the inforcements from near at hand to the assistance of the French and Americans who began the thrust between Conde and Rheims.

In the sees Relief.

It is believed, not withstanding the last that the Navy Department does not source as to be of no value to the Mt. Vernon's wounds are not so serious as to prevent her from taking the Mt. Vernon's wounds are not so serious as to prevent her from taking the man are also again at an early date with

Chairman Hurley, faced by the stu-pendous task of finding shipping to transport the army of 4000,000 Ameri-Attack Proves Probl There is only a theory to explain ow the submarine could have aproached the Mt. Vernon close enough to have launched the torpedo. Some officials believe that she trusted to her great speed and to her very large armed guard, probably 225, to save her under any and all dircumstances that there is only a choice between she may undergo culck repairing in

to be hit while a Senator or other dis board obliged the United States upon the declaration of war she had on board among her passengers Representative Rich-ard Bartholdt, of Missouri. The Mount Vernon has an interest-

ing history. As the Kronprinzessin Cecelie she was a well-known liner ish and French ports. On her last attempted trip to Cherbourg and Plymouth she was caught at sea by the declaration of war against Germany. She had on board a consignment of bold bars and coin valand sent her a code message which apparently referred only to a member of the family of the captain of the vessel. It was understood, however, and the salp turned back. She was lost for several days, and it was supposed that she had been captured by one of the cruisers of the american sectors. These sectors, the ever, and the ship turned back. She was lost for several days, and it was supposed that she had been captured by one of the cruisers of the British North Atlantic squadron. As extend from the Swiss border to the take her near the cruising areas of British ships of war. She, however, maneuvered out of sight and took

BAKER LANDS OVERSEAS FOR

Toll Taken Among Crew as Secretary of War in France with Members of His Department.

VOYAGE ON TRANSPORT

Official Mission Includes New Chief of U. S. Aircraft Production.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has arrived safely in France, the War Department announced last night. He was accompanied by a party of War Department officials. The Secretary's trip, the second he has made to Europe this year, was made aboard a transport which carried the usual quota of United States

troops.

The official announcement follows:

"The Secretary of War has arrived in France on official business. News of the safe arrival of Mr. Baker and an official party was received at the War Department today. The voyage was made aboard a transport which carried the usual quota of United States troops. The Secretary was accompanied by Mr. John D. Ryan, Second Assistant Secretary of War (director of aeronautics); Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the army: Erig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the embarkation service, and

Trip Regarded Important. Before Secretary Baker left urope he stated informally t Europe he stated informally that when the personnel of his party be-came known the importance of the trip would be disclosed as if auto-matically. The object is accelerated acceleration and high-power expan-sion in war munitions and men. It was known that Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, former Second Assistant Secretary of War and recently rehis entire time to army work in France, had preceded the Secretary abroad. Mr. Stettinius is vested with extraordinary powers over supplied and general service behind the lines One of the most important was given almost unlimited author the practical application of airplanes in war-time. The supply of aircraft for the present million and a half men of Pershing's army and its future four million is the greatest problem in the way of supply that

Mr. Ryan went over with the exac knowledge of the production capacity n this country, and he and Mr. Stet umber of machines for the ultimat-American army of from four to five

was unnecessary congestion at English gins to send overseas the finished pro-duct of the new draft the record of

July 1, 1919. The work of Gen. Hines but they will deal with that demand of the will deal with that demand of the General Staff as a problem that must

that Gen. Gorgas will select new first week of Se sites for new hospital buildings nounced tonight. than advise enlargement of the existing facilities by multipli-cation of beds in any one institution. In many cases where the United States has rented French private buildings the capacity now

British Down Eight Hun Planes. maneuvered out of sight and took advantage of a fog to dash back recklessly to the United States plenes were shot down by the Britcoast. She loomed out of a fog one morning off Bar Harbor and was neunced tonight. A hostile halloon safely within the three-mile limit of also was destroyed. Three British the United States. She was watched continually by the British and French cruisers and so successfully that she continued on Page Two.

London. Sept. 8.—Eight German Landon, Sept. 8.—Eight Landon, Sept. 8.—Eight German Landon, Sept. 8.—Eight Landon, Sept. 8.—Eight

St. Louis Man Goes Over There to Get Into Army

"Because I've no papers. What do papers matter? I want to kill Germans," he explained further im-patiently, that being just over the age he couldn't enlist at home. He added:

"Every man's duty is to be in

Causes Surprise.

Amsierdam. Sept. 8—"All our enemies, including America, will shortly recognize that there is no sense in continuing the war."

Talast Pasha, the Turkish minister of interior, is quoted by the Vienna Neue Freie Zeitung as having made this statement in an interview, and adding that he was convinced "favorable conditions for peace will arise before winter."

The Turkish statesman's alleged declaration in itself is regarded here as merely another opening gun in the carefully prepared "peace-or-armistice-before-winter" campaign of the central powers, but his allusion to America, which he includes among "our enemies." has caused a mild sensation in diplomatic circles bemitted him to fail for an indefinite period.

Then, the law being satisfied, he told him he was released on parole. Helmes, overfoxed, rushed to the next recruiting office. When he brought back my shirt and coller, walking proudly into my office in Uncle Sam's uniform, he was the happiest men I ever saw.

Carreting provers of the campaign of the central powers, but his allusion to America, which he includes among the other day, it now develops. Insensation in diplomatic circles because of this manifest offense to a nation that has displayed such long walking proudly into my office in suffering patience toward Germany, attanchly resisting strong pressure at home for a declaration of war.

Teuton Retreat Slackens as Germans Massing 2,500,000 Men on Long West Front

FRENCH CLOSE IN ON LA FERE;

BRITISH NEARER ST. QUENTIN;

FOE'S RESISTANCE STIFFENS

London. Sept. 8.—The full strength of the Germans on the whole west front is estimated by a well-informed authority at less than 2,500,000.

The enemy has engaged 167 divisions since August 8.

Thirty-two of these divisions have been used twice; three of them have fought thrice.

The average strength of a German division is roughly estimated at 6,000. When the war broke out and throughout the first year of the conflict, it was 26,000.

INDUSTRY LIST FOR PRIORITY RECOMPILED

Supersedes Former Classifications; Defines Essential and Nonessential Work.

which the foe apparently means to of basis industrial elements to the defend every foot in a desperate industries essential to the war program. It supersedes all previous isting '

> emption and deferred classification in the new draft, and the governing factor in the distribution of labor capital, facilities, material, transpor tation and fuel for the industries. It is explained that Class I, as fixed

It is explained that Class I, as fixed, in this order, includes those industries deemed of "intrinsic importance of the product for use during the war and urgency," which, again translated, means that the industries listed as "Class I" will have all the advantages of priority orders in supply of raw material, in the transpertation of finished products, in the deferred classification of labor, in the granting of leans or permission. nses and sharp fighting has taken place today at a number of points."
But the day again brought the British new headway. They are "pressing forward and have gained ground ish new headway. They are "press-ing forward and have gained ground in the direction of Vermand, Hebe-Villeveque the British are tonight only six miles and a quarter west of St. Quentin, the central bul-wark of the Germans' 'last wail.'' At St. Emille they are five and a half and issues.

miles southwest of Le Catelet.

Meanwhile the French have hammered their way forward in the region of Servais, south of the Oise, and there they are less than two miles southwest of La Fere, another bastion in the German main line of resistance. The other classes, II, III and IV is said, are is hardly to be considered, and the are simply held, as a whole, abov non-essential industries.

Essential Classifications. The real priority list, the industries

resistance.

Further south, where the French
and Americans are driving toward
Laon, the southern hinge of the new
German defense line, a hard struggle
has set in. The Germans launched tion, is as follows: nter thrusts today. Far to the north, in Flanders, where the German right based on blast furnaces (producing pig iron) chemicals (for war purposes), coke Lille, has been keeping reluctant step with the retreating center and (for war purposes), domestic consum ers (fuel and electric energy for resi Increase Hospital Facilities.

Similarly, the visit of Gen. Gorgas ter atfacks today. These too, broke has to do with the vast increase of the army in the near future and the consequently necessary increase in the hospital facilities. It is likely taken by the British alone in the ways, ships (maintenance, operative) and tour description of the prisoners were taken by the British alone in the ways, ships (maintenance, operative) and prisoners were taken by the British alone in the ways, ships (maintenance, operative) tions and shipbuilding), steel-making furnaces, steel plate mills. As Class II, the following have been first week of September, Haig an-

listed in the priorities order: Reisel, eight miles southwest of Le Catelet, is unofficially reported in British hands. Front dispatches also state that the Crozat Canal has been Brass and copper (plants engaged principally in rolling and drawing principally in rolling and drawing copper, brass and other copper alloys in the form of sheets, rods, wire and crossed near St. Simon, eight miles southwest of St. Quentin. St. Simon tubes), coke (not otherwise classified), cranes (plants engaged principally in feil to the French yesterday,
Added indication that Ludendorff
deems the hour ripe for a final stand
is seen in his day report, which says: manufacturing locomotive or trave ing cranes), tools, mines ferro-alloys. tools, mines (producing metals ferro-alloy minerals), railways operated by government), steel rail mills. War and Navy departments (construction work), wire rope and

A Universal Service staff correspondent with the Americans south of the Aisne confirms tonight what has been said in these dispatches for weeks: That the prospective German stand is to be made backed on the bulwarks Doual, Cambral, Le Catelet, St. Quentin, La Feré, Laon.

The ensuing week, therefore, has in siore one of three things—one of the fiercest battles of the war, in which the Germans are resolved to fight to the last ditch, principally in the forerepe wire. Class III is as follows: Chain (plants engaged principally in manufacturing iron and steel chain). domestic consumers (fuel and electric energy not otherwise specifically listed), electrical equipment, explo-sives (not otherwise listed), foods sives (not otherwise listed), foods (not otherwise specifically listed), ice. mines (plants engaged principally in manufacturing mining tools or equip-ment), oil and gas (equipment or the Germans are resolved to fight to the last ditch, principally in the fore-field of Cambral. St. Quentin and La Fere, the three bulwarks most closely menaced: a virtual discontinuance of the ailled offensive, with Foch con-tenting himself with his triumphs of this year until he can strike with fresh, full force next spring; or an attack on an entirely new sector as, for instance, the German extreme left. supplies), steel (exclusive of those higher classification), tin plates, tools (small).
Class IV as follows: Bags, boots and

tainers, insecticides and fungicides aundries, newspapers and periodicals, pulp and paper, soap, fanners, tair-ning textiles, tobacco, twine. "The inclusions of the industries and plants on this preference list does not operate as an embargo against all others," the War Indus-CALLS U. S. ENEMY tries Board states, "but the effect is to defer the requirements of all other industries and plants until the requirements of those on the prefer-ence list shall have been satisfied. products of the soil, the mines and he factories for direct and indi rect war needs in such a way as will most effectively contribute toward winning the war."

shoes, chemicals (not otherwise clas-

sified), cotton, drugs, farm imple ments, fertilizers, fire brick, food con

FERDINAND ANNOYED.

Sharp Words Passed Between th Kaiser and Bulgarian Czar. Paris, Sept. 8.-It was not for p

Fall of Mennessis Tightens Grip of French Forces Around La Fere.

HAIG PRESSES ON ST. QUENTIN

British Capture More Than Nineteen Thousand Prisoners in France During Past Week.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The French have captured Mennessis, five miles northwest of La Fere, and have reached the St. Quentin (Crozat) Canal, the war office announces.

South of the Oise the French progressed in the region of Servais, the statement says. Servais lies less than two miles Futher south (north of the Aisne) the French and Ameri-

cans held their positions around Laffaux and Colles against German counter attacks.

Two successful raids were executed in the Champagne. where prisoners were taken.

BRITISH PRESS NEARER ST. QUENTIN

London, Sept. 8.-With the capture, late yesterday, of the villages of Villeveque and St. Emile, announced by Field Marshal Haig in his early report today, the British have moved their lines to within six miles and a quarter west of St. Quentin (at Villevegue) and five and a half mlies of Le Catelet (at St. Emile). This town is the main Hindenburg defense line, half way between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Capture of these places marked further progress of nearly two miles on both wings of the attacking line, fronting the St. Quentin-Le Cate-

The greater part of Hayrincourt Wood, the formidable natural sition which has been holding up the British advance for days astride the Bapaume-Cambrai highroad, also was captured. Hair an-

Further headway was made in Flanders. The full text of the official day report follows:

"By nightfall yesterday our troops had taken Villeveque and St. Emile and had gained possession of the greater part of Havrincourt

"Local fighting took place yesterday evening and during the night east of Hermies (west of Havrincourt) and in the sector west of Armentieres (Flanders) without material change in the situation.

'West of La Bassee our patrols have made further progress in

NINETEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, Sept. 8 .- More than 19,000 prisoners were taken by Marshal Haig announces in his night report. On the southern part of the British attacking front the statement says, the British have entered the area of the defensive sys-

tems constructed by them prior to the German March offensive. The Germans are offering increased resistance along these prepared defenses and sharp fighting has taken place at a number of

The British have made progress in the direction of Vermand.

Epehy, and Hebescourt. German attacks southwest of Ploegsteert and east of Wulverghem, in Flanders, were beaten off.

TEUTON RETREAT. London, Sept. 8 .- Just a month to west of the line Gouzeaucourt

ago today the real "battle of 1918" Epehy-Templeaux-le-Guerard. "Astride the Somme we are in concrashed loose with Rawlinson's stunning blow to the Teuton army facing Amiens. Up to that date Foch's campaign, begun July 18, had been a counter offensive.

Every hour of every day and night since the Germans have been withdrawing, retreating, fleeing, with the allied line of attack gradually spreading to a front of 140 miles, from Ypres to the west of Rheims. At last, today, the great Ger-

man retreat began to show signs a part of the Treasury Department of a halt. The enemy has his back to the wall, a breach of which will send him staggering back to the Meuse and the Belgian frontier. Indications tonight are he means to avert, or at least to stave off, ident of the National City Bank of such a disaster to his armies of New York, and chairman of the Nainvasion.

Tonight his center stands east of the line St. Emille-Villeveque. fronting the St. Quentin-le-Catelet four members appointed by Mr. Mcsector of his "wall of fate." Both places are in British hands.

Heavy Artillery Action Along the Piave.

Rome, Sept. 8.—Artillery activity along the Piave, on the Asiago Plateau, and in the Camonica Val-ley, was reported in today's War Office statement.

Italian fliers dropped two tons of bembs on an Austrian aerodreme at Bellune and bembed the village of Lien and a number of important rail stations from a low height.

tact with the enemy on the line cast of Vermand-St. Simon-Crozat Canal "South of the Allette the enemy reached our line east of Vauxaillon. "West of the line Premontre-Brancourt and between Vauxaillon and the

W. S. S. ORGANIZATION PUT ON NEW BASIS

west of Vaiily enemy attacks we

Recommendations by Vanderlip Is Adopted to Co-ordinate Activities. Changes in the war savings or-

ganization to make it more directly and to ce-ordinate its activities with the liberty loan organization were announced by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. They are a result of suggestions to Secretary Mc-Adoo by Frank A. Vanderlip prestional War Savings Committee

At present the War Savings Comnilttee constats of a chairman and Adoo, and has six regional directors, each supervising activities in two Federal Reserve districts, and fiftytwo State directors, each of whom directs the operations in his State-After a conference between Mr. Vanderlip and Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Vanie. derlip recommended "that the war savings organizations be reorganized to conform to Federal Reserve district lines, the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in each district to have general supervision over all war savings activities, occupying the same relation to the war savings organization that he now does to

Berlin Admits Further these recommendations and is issuing instructons to the severence of the Reserve banks accordingly. He expects ultimately to consolidate the war savings and liberty loan organizations, war office report covering that it can war loan organizations, and organizations of the severence of the

Capture of Lens and Other Mineral Breaking of Hindenburg Line Will Render Industrial City Un-Deposits Will Bring Relief tenable to Huns. The news of keenest and most sig-Every yard of the -allied troops advance on the Western front, es nificant interest to the army staff pecially to and beyond the Hinden

back on the Hindenburg line.

It is always the Americans now, say the officers here with pardonable pride, when a new thing is to be done, since the beginning of the present counter offensive.

There is of course the understanding that the new offensive was ordered by Gen. Foch to link up that parted by Gen. Foch to link up that parted by Gen. Foch to link up that part Rheims sector with the advanc-allies and Americans who are ding off the Hindenburg line with

scheme of the general hattle The just developed assault on erman army holding the

the over the Alsne towards Laon; 1-The French and English, wings are joined, pushing Doual and wedges now being hammered home by the allied troops, lie rich coal and ore fields, natural centers of war industry and of railway communication. If

Thrust at St. Queatin.

The main objective of the whole movement is the breaking of the strongest and vital part of the Hindenburg line at St. Quentin. The fall of Lille is the immediate objective of the British operating south of Cambrai and north of that city in the Ypres sector. The continued advance of the British and Ameritans menaging Lille may make it in the field. eans menacing Lille may make it in the field. untenable by that plan alone, but staff officers say that its capture will be inevitable if the Hinden-burg line is broken at St. Quentin. Foch is using both plans; that at the same time the last accounts

ample supplies of food and war material from remoter countries open only via La Fere to take St. Quentin in to the allies, and will permit The immediate operation which United States to husband her rewill hold the stage for the next ten sources for her own fighting forces days is the signal masterstroke of and for Gen. Foch in having three great armies converging on St. Quentin. Its ter stroke of this all important economic side of the present campaign, system of the Germans and force and by Chairman not only a retreat, but a rout, be-bigh officials in Washington will be cause if the Germans stand at St. regarded as great and final a victory Quentin and fight to retain it, when as the great military disaster to Ger-

AMERICAN CONSUL

SAFE AT STOCKHOLM OVER INDEFINITELY Arrives There from Moscow After

Dangerous Trip. Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 8.— After a trip of hardships and constant danger to their lives the members of the American—and Italian legations Russia have at last arrived in Frank Lee, who was American vice

consul at Moscow, told the corre-spondents on his arrival that the Bol-sheviki authorities did their utmost to delay the departure of the legation staffs and that they refused to tion starts and that they refused to release the British and French con-suls. The American consul general, he said, refused to leave before the British and French consuls were released and he is still in Moscov The train carrying the legation and consular officials and 200 refugees from Moscow was stopped at Petrograd on August 26 and the passen-

erior official who has not the lations of an officer in command Red army failed completely. Lee

London, Sept. 8.—Charlés Armstrong
Holmes, of St. Louis, was over the age but anxious to fight. He is now in the war.

To get in, he accomplished a feat apparently impossible and probably not done by anyone else since America entered the war. He should have been shot and imprisoned or at least deported, but his transparent honesty and burning patriotism won all hearts for him. The result showed that even the military machine has a soul.

"Charles came into my office unwashed and unshaven. No collar on, his clothes in rags. He quietly announced he wanted to fight," said a recruiting officer.

Washed and unshaven. No collar on, his clothes in rags. He quietly announced he wanted to fight," said a recruiting officer.

He seemed overwhelmed by the stupidity of the recruiting officials who wouldn't take him.

"Why" I asked.

Bleave I've no papers. What

He came as a stowaway. It is a thrilling story how he éluded the guards on both sides of the Attainte, but it can't be told for the present because it would be unwise to "tip off" people less patriotic than Helms how such a stunt is possible.

I gave him a shirt and a collar and took him to the American authorities. They were all interested in his case, but the rules of the defense of the realm at made things look black for poor Holmes, who on our advice gave himself up to the police.

Magistrase Vielates Precedent.

When the British magistrate head the story he laughed. It was the first time, omclais told me, that a magistrate had laughed in that court in forty years. He fined Helmes 109 pounds (\$500) and committed him to jail for an indefinite period.

Because I've no papers. What